XIV. *Supplementary Note on the genus* Acentropus. By J. W. Dunning, M.A., F.L.S.

[Read 2nd December, 1872.]

By way of supplement to my notes (*ante*, pp. 121—156), I beg to give a few additional references and localities for *Acentropus*. To the list of localities (p. 153) there may be added

England (Sheerness, *J. J. Walker;* Peckham, *Cowley*).
Scotland (Loch Leven, Kinross, and Loch Gelly, Fife, *Syme*).
Sweden (Ifösjön, Ringsjön, Wombsjön, Farhult, *Wallengren*).
Belgium (Forest of Linthout, *Andries;* Brussels, *Fologne*).
Holland (Overweeen, and Texel, *Ritsema*).

And to the list of authors—

1859. Fologne, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. iii. 134.
1870. „ „ xiii., Comptes rendus, p. xxxvi.
1871. Syme, Scottish Naturalist, i. 20.
„ Wallengren, Öfv. Vetenskaps-Akad. Förhandl. xxviii. 973, 1009.
1872. J. J. Walker, Ent. Mo. Mag. viii. 185.
„ F. Walker, Entom. vi. 107 (in a note on *Ophion*).
„ Newman, Zool. S. S. 3117, and Entom. vi. 153.
„ J. P. Barrett, Entom. vi. 199.
„ Corbin, Entom. vi. 233 (misprinted *Atropus* niveus).
„ Roelofs, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., Compte rendu, 6 July.

Ritsema has kindly sent me a print of his "Aanvulsel tot het geschiedkundig overzigt van het geslacht Acentropus," which will be published in 1873 in the "Tijdschrift voor Entomologie," vol. xvi. pp. 16—25. In a note on p. 25 he tells us that he captured male specimens of the moth at Overweeen as early as the 12th May, and (as also recorded by Roelofs) in the Island of Texel on the 29th

May. In this country Boyd found it at Cheshunt on the 1st June; and Corbin at Ringwood from the beginning of June to the end of August. The latter writer mentions various enemies that prey upon *Acentropus*. F. Walker and J. P. Barrett both record instances of the moth being attracted to light. Syme's capture of the insect in Scotland is interesting as corroborating Leach; he mentions *Potamogeton filiformis* as the species of pondweed which it frequented, whilst J. J. Walker mentions *P. pectinatus*. Boyd found pupæ at Cheshunt on the American weed, *Anacharis alsinastrum;* the moth and the *Anacharis* were abundant, *Potamogeton* was very scarce in that locality; but there is as yet no evidence that the larvæ fed on *Anacharis*. The prominent lateral spiracles are not confined to the pupæ of *Acentropus*, but occur likewise in the pupæ of some at least of the *Hydrocampidæ*. As to the presence of tibial spurs in the perfect insect, see Snellen's observation quoted by Ritsema (Tijd. v. Ent. xvi. 19, n.), confirming what is stated *ante*, p. 130. Wallengren, in his "Skandinaviens Pyralider," published in the 28th vol. of the Stockholm "Öfversigt," places *Acentropus* in and at the end of the family *Botydæ*, distinguishing it (at p. 973) from the other sixteen genera by the characters "legs without spurs; female wingless; ocelli and superior palpi wanting;" or, as it is expressed at p. 1009, "legs short and thin, without spurs; the female with short pointed rudiments of wings." According to the same author (who thus confirms Reutti's statement, *ante*, p. 138) "the female is on the move by night, and swims on her back under the water, and for pairing she also draws down the male, which flies just over the surface of the water, and also runs pretty quickly on the water; the male is chiefly on the move by night, but flies also by day." Wallengren (referring to Nolcken's paper) adds that there are probably several species of the genus, and that sometimes winged females occur; he however cites Kolenati's figure of *A. Nevæ* as identical with *A. niveus*. With reference to Newman's remark (Zool. S. S. 3122) that the conflict between the two descriptions of the eggs, noticed *ante*, p. 133, is "sufficient to prove that the eggs described were scarcely those of a single species," I may observe that Newman has failed to notice that the conflicting descriptions were given of one and the same batch of eggs, deposited on one and the same *Potamogeton*-leaf.